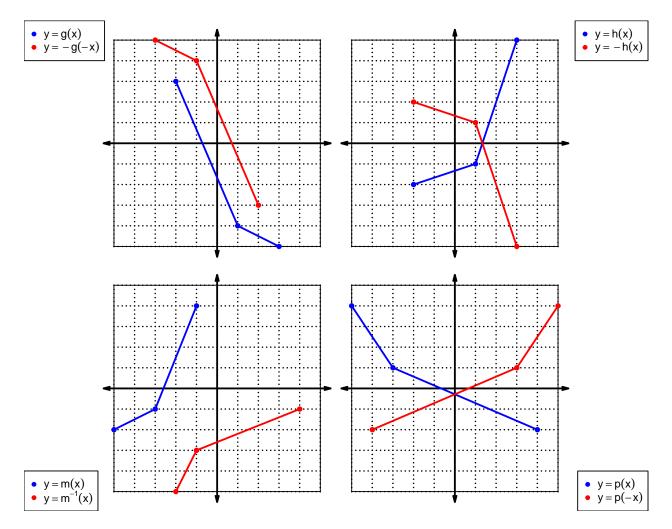
1. Let function f be defined by the polynomial below:

$$f(x) = 8x^5 + 3x^4 - 4x^3 - 6x^2 + 5x - 2$$

Draw lines that match each function reflection with its polynomial:

Reflections	Polynomials	
-f(-x) ●	$8x^5 - 3x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 5x + 2$	
f(−x) •	$-8x^5 + 3x^4 + 4x^3 - 6x^2 - 5x - 2$	
-f(x) ●	$-8x^5 - 3x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 5x + 2$	

2. In each xy plane shown below, a function is graphed with blue. Draw the indicated reflections (as a second curve, indicated in legend) with black (or with whatever you have). The x axis is horizontal and the y axis is vertical (as typical), and the scale is equal on both axes.



For all questions on this page, the functions f, g, and h are defined by the table below.

$\boldsymbol{x}$	f(x)	g(x)	h(x)
1	6	7	9
2	3	4	8
3	8	6	5
4	7	5	3
5	9	2	1
6	4	8	7
7	2	9	6
8	5	1	4
9	1	3	2

3. Evaluate g(7).

$$g(7) = 9$$

4. Evaluate  $h^{-1}(4)$ .

$$h^{-1}(4) = 8$$

5. Assuming h is an **even** function, evaluate h(-5).

If function h is even, then

$$h(-5) = 1$$

6. Assuming f is an **odd** function, evaluate f(-2).

If function f is odd, then

$$f(-2) = -3$$

7. A function, f, is **even** if f(x) = f(-x) for all x in the domain. A function, g, is **odd** if g(x) = -g(-x) for all x in the domain.

Let polynomial p be defined with the following equation:

$$p(x) = -x^3 - x$$

a. Express p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$p(-x) = -(-x)^3 - (-x)$$
$$p(-x) = x^3 + x$$

b. Express -p(-x) as a polynomial in standard form.

$$-p(-x) = -(x^3 + x)$$
$$-p(-x) = -x^3 - x$$

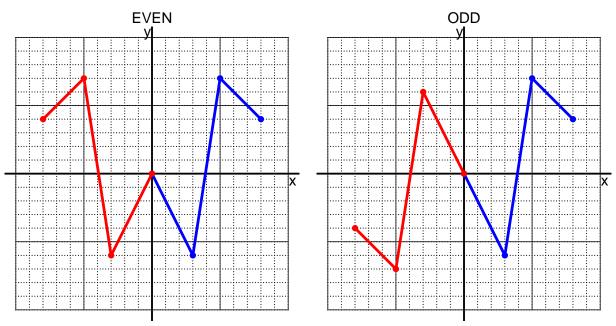
c. Is polynomial p even, odd, or neither?

odd

d. Explain how you know the answer to part c.

We see that p(x) = -p(-x) for all x because p(x) and -p(-x) are equivalent polynomials. Thus function p satisfies the criterion for being an odd function.

8. I have drawn half of a function. Draw the other half to make it even or odd.



9. Let function f be defined with the equation below.

$$f(x) = 9x + 4$$

a. Evaluate f(6).

step 1: multiply by 9 step 2: add 4

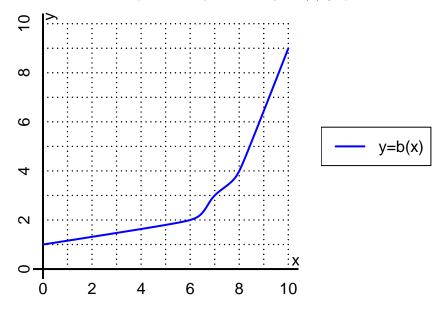
$$f(6) = 9(6) + 4$$
$$f(6) = 58$$

b. Evaluate  $f^{-1}(49)$ .

step 1: subtract 4 step 2: divide by 9

$$f^{-1}(x) = \frac{x-4}{9}$$
$$f^{-1}(49) = \frac{(49)-4}{9}$$
$$f^{-1}(49) = 5$$

10. The function b is represented by the curve y = b(x) graphed below.



a. Evaluate b(6).

$$b(6) = 2$$

b. Evaluate  $b^{-1}(3)$ .

$$b^{-1}(3) = 7$$

- 11. Function f is defined by the table below.
  - a. Complete the columns for -f(x) and f(-x) and -f(-x).

$\overline{x}$	f(x)	-f(x)	f(-x)	-f(-x)
-2	7	-7	-7	7
-1	9	-9	9	-9
0	0	0	0	0
1	9	-9	9	-9
2	-7	7	7	-7

b. Is function f even, odd, or neither?

neither

c. How do you know the answer to part b?

Function f is neither because neither column -f(-x) nor column f(-x) matches column f(x) exactly.